

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY **USSR**

DATE DISTR. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT **Military Installations, Airfields, Technical
Schools, and Population Figures**

NO. OF PAGES **3**

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF [REDACTED]

25X1C

25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

*Full
100*

Military Installations

1. **AKMOLINSK (51°08'N, 71°27'E)**

Garrison:

Located three km from the railroad station in the direction of
Karaganda.
Wooden barracks built before the war.
Billeting facilities for approximately 6,000 men.
Housed the 39th Infantry Replacement Regiment during the war.

2. **ALEXINA [Approximately 100-150 km from Kaluga (54°36'N, 36°18'E) toward the mountains.]**

Garrison:

Separated from the town by a river (unit identification not known).
Connected with the town by a bridge (one km long) resting on four
to five pillars.

3. **BERSEKI (Unlocated, about 50 km from Ufa in the direction of Molotov)**

Permanent military training center:

For infantry and anti-tank units.
Billeting facilities for four regiments.
Wooden barracks, sunk partly in the ground.

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letter of 16 October 1978 from
Director of Central Intelligence to
Archivist of the United States.

Next Review Date: 2003

4. **OMSK (55°15'N, 73°25'E)** [REDACTED]

QM unit:

25X1C

25X1A

Located in several wooden barracks at Zvezdovska Street No. 14
or No. 16.
In charge of fuel, furniture, and food supplies for the local
military installations.
Has 20 trucks at its disposal.
In early 1945, Captain Gusev was in charge.

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Airfields

5. BOLSHEIZUM (53°43'N, 69°37'E)

Airfield: No further data.

6. STAINCHA (53°50'N, 69°44'E)

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Airfield:

Located between the railroad station and the MTS.
About 800 x 1000 meters in size.
Was built for use in test flying.

7. STARO SOKHOTINO (Unlocated, in the vicinity of Staincha, 53°50'N, 69°44'E)

Airfield:

Used as a flying and parachute training field during the war.
Source saw some American-made 2-motored Boston airplanes and some single-motored biplanes on this field.
Training course for pilots lasted 20-24 days; parachutists graduated after four jumps.
Airplane crashes were quite frequent.

Schools

8. CHELYABINSK

College for Engineering:

Located on Stalina Street.
Comprises four faculties:
Electrical engineering
Electrical engineering for high tension current
Machine construction
Thermal engineering
Total enrollment approximately 1,000 students.

9. MICHURINSK (52°53'N, 40°30'E) 25X1C

Was formerly called Kasiyelsk; has a population of about 25,000.

Electro-technical communications school:

About 250 students.

10. KAPLANBECH (Unlocated, about 17 kilometers north of Tashkent, between Tashkent and Chimbkent)

Army communications schoolAgricultural school:

High school level

Veterinary school:

To increase the production of lambs, the ewe is injected before insemination with a colorless substance extracted from the blood of a pregnant horse. The ewe is subsequently artificially inseminated. As a result of this procedure, as many as six lambs instead of the usual one or two are produced; however, the lambs are very weak at birth and need special treatment. The average in one season was 300 to 400 young lambs from 100 ewes.

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11 Population Figures

11. KYSHUM (55°42'N, 60°33'E)

Population of approximately 10,000.

12. LUKSEMBURG (41°27'N, 44°30'E)

Population of approximately 8,000-9,000.

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